

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.
ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

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BENJAMIN HANFORD,
Editor.

has to be purchased in this country of "ours," and then it can be purchased, then the price can get it and without the price cannot. This being the country of ours and equal!

Russians lost one thousand Tiao Tung. Think of the solicitude and the labor to bring these thousand the perfection of manhood, of the homes their death protected! And these men to go out to try to shoot with whom they had no whatever, and whom they never met before. Strange.

of our labor exchanges the country are printing about the decision of Judge of Milwaukee to the effect that between a union and was void. It may be only state that the court were so prosecuted as to such a decision and that file of organized labor in Milwaukee are far from satisfied with tactics.

are some newspaper liars in Peoria, Ill., and as a the Socialists who have leading street meetings have represented in a most way in the press. These have inspired some of the in that city to make a meeting and calling the in "anarchist and a liar." of the copper who stop meeting on the lake front, where the Declaration of was being read, say, "I have no more of that stuff, I've heard, you—!"

Injunction Madness.

The Supreme Court of West Virginia has issued an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America, forbidding them from organizing the mine workers of that state.—Chicago Herald.

How is that for capitalism going mad? The Supreme Court of West Virginia is the tool of the mine owners, just as the lower courts are.

Davis, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, and his American relative, Senator Stephen B. Elkins, control the two political machines of that state, and they use them to protect their business interests.

They are the leading mine owners and for years have fought every attempt to organize the workers, and their hirelings have committed nearly every crime in the calendar to keep the mines union and the laborers in a state of slavery worse than existed half a century ago.

Having been made multi-millionaires by the sweat and toil of others these two autocrats have nothing to fear.

The law-making and law-interpreting bodies of West Virginia are completely under their domination, and now they are ambitious to acquire greater power nationally and they will spend millions to win.

How any self-respecting workingman can vote for such men is past understanding.

Now that the miners are up against a stone wall, what are they going to do?

If this question is not to be settled by the workers acting together politically as a class, how will it be?

Maybe Messrs. Mitchell, Gompers and others will tell us.

Meanwhile watch other courts eagerly quote the West Virginia Supreme Court's decision as a precedent and good law!

These are exciting times, men!—Cleveland Citizen.

had enough to "rob Peter to Paul," but capitalistic philanthropy is a plagued sight worse. It robs Peter and then makes him a part of a small fraction of the

the workingman assert the dignity of his importance in the and turn down all political blackmailing. Let him employ direct making his political decisions by voting the law making into his own hands!

Detroit Times prints a group photograph of A. L. and eight little children. A pathetic thing: to gaze upon Smith himself is now dead stroke and the family, safely secure before his demise, drift in the merciless commerce with nine mouths, to and no bread winner to provide food. Probably Mrs. Smith is in washing or go into a and take the oldest son and who are probably past years, with her. The rest children will have to fare as they may, and the youngest more than a baby! It is a picture, as we have said, is no longer there to from from the cannibalistic of the capitalist system—the winners will get 'em, beyond And there are prelates and other churchmen, supposed to have human who attack the Socialists, they mean to change the that the home will be protected commercial vampirism, and women will have economy as well as men. What we are, forsooth!

Do you know what capitalist philanthropy is? Ever analyze it? It is worth doing. A very typical case of philanthropy "happened" in Milwaukee last week. The Northwestern Malleable Iron Works recently reduced the daily wages of its men twenty cents. Less than a week later it turned philanthropist and donated several hundred dollars to their basket picnic fund, and there are some among the employees who still think that they are in the company's debt! That was a stroke of simon-pure philanthropy, sure enough. It reminds us of a story. There was once a hunter who got lost in the woods and who was unable to shoot anything for food. Both he and his dog grew thin and finally when he could stand it no longer he hit upon a way to tide over the hunger pangs which both he and the dog suffered. With his hunting knife he hacked off the dog's tail and soon had it cooking over a little fire, ate half of it and gave the other half to the dog! Now in the grateful eyes of that dog, that man was a top-notch of a philanthropist, and as he gnawed and gnawed on the vertebrae of his own tail he stopped every little while to cast the most loving looks upon his master. You can apply the simile yourself!

In New Haven, Conn., a wealthy preacher named C. S. Bullock, has been on trial charged with seducing a domestic employed in his family, and the trial has brought out glaringly the fact that in criminal cases the courts are for the rich and not for the poor. Everything possible was done to defame the girl's character and everything possible to save the good name of the reverend gentleman, damaging testimony being ruled out, etc. A verdict of not guilty is said to have surprised the preacher's lawyer that he faint-ed away.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD WILL, AS USUAL, ISSUE A LABOR DAY ISSUE THIS YEAR, AND IT WILL BE A "FETCHING" ONE, AT THAT. WE SHALL GIVE MORE PARTICULARS LATER, BUT CAN PROMISE THAT IT WILL EVEN SURPASS THE FORMER ISSUES, AND THOSE FORMER ISSUES CAUSED A GREAT DEAL OF FAVORABLE COMMENT. OWING TO THE NEARNESS TO THE ELECTION THIS YEAR IT WILL BE EDITED WITH A VIEW TO BRING OUT THE BEST OF CAMPAIGN MATTER AND OUR OLD STAND-BYS CAN ORDER BIG BUNDLES AS USUAL AND FEEL ASSURED THAT WE WILL DELIVER THE GOODS, IN ALL THE AMPLITUDE OF MEANING WHICH GENERALLY GOES WITH THAT BIT OF MODERN SLANG. WE HOPE TO GIVE A LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS NEXT WEEK, AND SOME DETAILS AS TO SPECIAL RATES, ETC. KEEP AN EYE OPEN FOR IT!

THE CLASS STRUGGLE, AND ITS IMPEDIMENTS.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

FROM the small beginnings of a century ago the trades union movement, keeping pace with the industrial development, has become a tremendous power in the land. The close of the Civil War was followed by a new era of industrial and commercial activity, and trades unions sprang up on every hand. Local organizations of the same craft multiplied and were united in national bodies, and these were in time bound together in national and international federations.

The swift and vast concentration of capital and the unprecedented industrial activity which marked the close of the nineteenth century were followed by the most extraordinary growth in the number and variety of trades unions in the history of the movement; yet this expansion, remarkable as it was, has not only been equalled, but exceeded, in the first years of the new century, the tide of unionism sweeping over the whole country, and rising steadily higher, notwithstanding the efforts put forth from a hundred sources controlled by the ruling class to restrain its march, impair its utility or stamp it out of existence.

The history of the last thirty years of trades unionism is filled with stirring incident and supplies abundant material for a good-sized volume. Organizations have risen and fallen, battles have been fought with varying results, every device known to the ingenuity of the ruling class has been employed to check the movement, but through it all the trend has been steadily toward a more perfect organization and a more comprehensive grasp of its mighty mission. The strikes and boycotts and lockouts which occurred with startling frequency during this period, some of them accompanied by riots and other forms of violence, tell their own tragic story of the class struggle which is shaking the foundations of society, and will end only with the complete overthrow of the wage system and the freedom of the working class from every form of slavery.

No strike has ever been lost and there can be no defeat for the labor movement. However disastrous the day of battle has been, it has been worth its price, and only the scars remain to bear testimony that the movement is invincible and that no mortal wound can be inflicted upon it.

What has the union done for the worker? Far more than these brief paragraphs will allow us to place on record.

The union has from its inception taught, however imperfectly, the fundamental need of solidarity; it has inspired hope in the breast of the defeated and despairing worker, joining his hand with the hand of his fellow-worker and bidding them lift their bowed bodies from the earth and look above and beyond the tribulations of the hour to the shining heights of future achievement.

The union has fought the battles of the worker upon a thousand fields, and though defeated often, rallied and charged again and again to wrest from the enemy the fruits of victory.

The union was first to trace in outline the lesson above all others the workingman needs to learn, and that is the collective interest and welfare of his class, in which his own is indissolubly bound, and that no vital or permanent change of conditions is possible that does not embrace his class as a whole.

The union has been a moral stimulus as well as a material aid to the worker; it has appealed to him to develop his faculties and to think for himself; to cultivate self-reliance and learn to depend upon himself; to have pride of character and make some effort to defend himself; to sympathize with and support his fellow-workers and make their cause his own.

Although these things have as yet been only vaguely and imperfectly accomplished, yet they started in and have grown with the union, and to this extent the union has promoted the class-conscious solidarity of the working class.

It is true that the trades union movement has in some essential respects proved a disappointment, but it may not on this account be repudiated as a failure. The worst that can in truth be said of it is that it has not kept up with the procession of events, that it lacks the progressive spirit as necessary to its higher development and larger usefulness, but there are reasons for this and they suggest themselves to the most casual student of the movement.

When workingmen first began to organize unions every effort was made by the employing class to stamp out the incipient rebellion. This was kept up for years, but in spite of all that could be done to extinguish the fires of revolt, the smouldering embers broke forth again and again, each time with increased intensity and vigor; and when at last it became apparent to the shrewder and more far-seeing members of the capitalist family that the union movement had come to stay, they forthwith changed their tactics, discarding their frowns and masking their features with the most artful smiles as they extended their greeting and pronounced their blessing upon this latest and greatest benefaction of the human race.

In fewer words, seeing that they could not head it off, they decided to take it by the hand and guide it into harmless channels.

This was precisely the policy pursued, first and last, by the late Marcus A. Hanna, and it will not be denied that he had the entire confidence of the capitalist class and that they clearly recognized his keen perception, astute diplomacy and sagacious leadership in dealing with the union movement.

Mr. Hanna dominated the national leaders of the trades unions as his "lieutenants" had the "Civic Federation" organized and himself elected president, that he and his lieutenants might meet upon equal ground and as often as necessary, he slapped them familiarly on the back, had his picture taken with them, cracked jokes with them; and all the time he was doing this he was the beau ideal of Wall Street, the ruling voice in the capitalist councils, and all the trusts, syndicates and combines, all the magnates, barons, lords and plutocrats in one voice proclaimed him the ruler of rulers, the political prophet of their class, the corner stone and central pillar in the capitalist system.

Mr. Hanna did not live to see his plan of "benevolent feudalism" consummated, nor is he elected President of the United States, as his Wall Street admirers and trades union friends intended, but he did live long enough to see the gathering clouds of the social revolution on the political horizon; and to prevent the trades union movement from becoming a factor in it, he taxed the resources of his fertile brain and bended all the energies of his indomitable will. Clearer sighted than all others of his class he was promptly crowned their leader. He saw what was coming and prepared to meet and defeat it, or at least put off the crisis to a later day.

Eugene V. Debs

THE VANGUARD—OUR MONTHLY MAGAZINE

We are pleased to announce that The Vanguard, edited by Comrade J. M. A. Spence, of Green Bay, Wis., has been purchased by the Social-Democratic Publishing Co. and will hereafter be issued from this office.

The Vanguard has already a large circulation in all parts of the country and has proved of great service in introducing Socialism to a constituency unreached by any other Socialist publication.

Under our management the magazine will retain its present attractive form and distinctive character. Comrade Spence will continue as its editor. We are planning to increase the number of its pages and make it a monthly repository of the best Socialist thought, invaluable for reference as well as propaganda.

The price will remain 50 cents a year. Combination price for the Herald and Vanguard 75 cents. If you are already a subscriber to either you can have your subscription extended one year at this rate.

GET YOUR NAME ON THE VANGUARD LIST AT ONCE.

Senator Joe Cameron of Illinois headed a delegation of Republicans last Wednesday that formally notified Pres. Roosevelt of his nomination by the national Republican convention. "Bunk" is a chief stock in trade with the old parties, the people are so gullible, and so the notification took on the aspects of a theatrical performance. The president acted well. He looked puzzled as the delegation approached and seemed to wonder what could have brought them to his lonely resort on Oyster Bay, set as Cannon got off his little set speech and he learned that he had been nominated, his face was wreathed in a smile that betokened the happy surprise it was to him. It was a great occasion and the papers all over the country have the interests of the common people at heart gave them columns about it, and there will be more about this campaign of the plutocratic parties progress!

The Socialists have won a sensational victory, according to the language of the public press, in an election in a Catholic stronghold in Berganc, Lombardy, defeating the Conservative candidate by 200 votes.

Last Fall there was a ten per cent reduction in the wages of the textile workers of Massachusetts. Now another cut of twelve and a half per cent has been announced, to take effect at once. Prosperity is a great thing! The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says that 80,000 mill hands of New England have recently been forced into idleness. It estimates that the railroads have already laid off 120,000 men, that 60,000 more coal workers are now out of work, and that 110,000 iron and steel workers are now eating food they cannot pay for. A Chicago paper estimates that there are a million men out of work. And yet the small merchant grocers and wonder why

trade is poor and keeps on voting for the system which is bringing so much trouble upon him. Some day he will discover that his interests are identical with those of the wage working class.

Alton B. Parker was one of the judges who declared the eight-hour law of New York unconstitutional. The decision was rendered on April 28, 1903, by the Court of Appeals at Albany. Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Democrat, wrote the decision declaring that the law of 1899, making it a punishable offense for contractors on public work to require their men to work more than eight hours a day was unconstitutional. Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, Democrat, and Associate Judges William B. Werner, Irving G. Vann, Edward T. Bartlett, Albert Halght and Celora E. Martin, Republicans, joined in the decision.—Brauer Zeitung.

Oh, no, there's no such thing as a class struggle! Colorado plutes and plute defenders are arranging a picnic with excursions from all points in order to raise money for the families of the men killed at the Independence depot, killed as a result of a plot of the plute detectives and thugs who are trying to make it appear that the union men are making use of violence. Not only, however, is there no picnic being arranged for the famishing families of the deported union men and sympathizers, but the military has spies at work seeing that their families are not allowed to purchase goods at any of the stores.

The defenders of the effort to establish a national organization of Catholic societies are loud in their denials that there is a political purpose back of it. Yet the evidences are all the other way. There are two political purposes connected with the affair, one to make it immediately effective for campaigning purposes by certain pot house politicians, the other to lay the foundations for a Catholic party in this country. With regard to the immediate purpose, a Milwaukee reader of the Herald sends us this interesting hint: "Every officer elected at the late Catholic state convention in this city is a Democrat. You can see with whose curls the zephyrs are playing!"

The Wage Class a Slave Class!

Adjutant W. H. Heift, of the Salvation Army, made the announcement yesterday that unless stopped by the city authorities he would sell at public auction thirteen selected children, the sale to take place Thursday evening.

Thirteen children, six of whom are boys, the remaining seven being tender girls, will be auctioned off without reserve Thursday evening in the auditorium of the Cleveland Building, Erie and Eagle streets. The parents are consenting parties to the sale, and state the children include some of the best in the district.

The children can be viewed the night of the sale, and will, in case of light bidding, be "knocked down" in one lot to the highest bidder.

Several individual bids have already been received at Salvation Army headquarters. These include bids from prominent Clevelanders. The following bidders have applied for the lot, either singly or collectively: Self-Interest, Fashion, Pleasure, Sport, Wealth, Education, Nominal Christian, and True Religion.

It is seemingly improbable that the city authorities will interfere with the auction sale.—Cleveland Leader.

Children on the Auction Block!

"Boston Ideas," a weekly sheet devoted to established ideas and capitalistic ideals however offensive they may be to the toilers who support this nation, prints a characteristic bit of class hatred in commenting on the packing house strike in Chicago. It says, "Again the public peace is disturbed by the labor unions, and now, forsooth, the gentlemen of these organizations propose to cut off all supplies of meat in the country for the extraordinary reason that the packers of the Western cities will not pay exorbitant rates to the unskilled and ignorant laborers around the stockyards. How long the great American public will stand this sort of things remains to be seen." There you have it! How despised are the toilers, how reprehensible their wish to get pay enough to enable them to rise from the ignorance capitalism has meted out to them, and become better citizens! And yet their strike was not for more pay, but to keep their employers from reducing their pay. In the eyes of this Boston capitalistic toady, who probably doesn't know where his next week's meals are coming from in these days of uncertain journalism, the workers are a sort of necessary vermin, who are, however, all right so long as they keep in their place and sweat and slowly perish that parasites may revel in the good things of life. And the working class have swallowed such insults as this for so many years that it is expected that insults can continue to be heaped upon them with impunity. But on this latter point we think we could do a little prophesying!

A fine trap that, that Mr. Gompers is setting for the organized workers! He wants labor to throw its votes back and forward between the two capitalist parties in the hope of thus commanding legislation favorable to labor. It amounts to nothing short of political blackmail for it is an attempt (a very forlorn one) to get something from the capitalist parties they cannot consistently give. And think of the political camps he would steer labor into! Roosevelt and Fairbanks, for instance! Roosevelt, who refuses, does not dare to interfere in the Colorado outrages. Fairbanks, who was a prominent figure at the John R. Walsh banquet to Gov. Peabody in Chicago. And then think of Parker and Davis! Parker a capitalist judge. Davis a confirmed labor crusher and an ex-labor driver. What a safe leader is Gompers!

So Prime Minister von Plehwe of Russia has been overtaken! Few will weep, even in America where a strong anti-Russia feeling exists, and where many people cannot see despotism at home, but are wonderfully keen-eyed for it when it exists over the water. In this case a simon-pure oppressor has been removed, and one of the men who made a mere tool for their abominable schemes out of the weak emperor. As things exist in Russia, such a dynamiting becomes naturally a necessity of the class war, and is one of the most effective ways in which the downtrodden people can manifest their protest. In this country no such necessity exists, even in Colorado, for a still greater weapon, the ballot, is available, and, besides, the class war comes much closer to capitalism, which can instantly replace a dead economic oppressor with one that is alive. And the same holds good with their political tools, the inextinguishable assassination of McKinley, for instance, being a case in point. The killing of McKinley did not hit capitalism at all, nor on the contrary did it advance the revolt of the people against the capitalist plucking they are subjected to. In fact, it retarded it.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a special issue of the American Federationist, setting forth what he calls the American Federation plan for political work for organized labor. The federation policy, he says, has been for organized labor to interrogate the candidates of the two capitalist parties as to what their attitude will be on labor legislation, if elected. The interrogation this Fall, he tells us, is to be with regard to a national eight hour law and an anti-injunction law. Great tactics, these! We are told that it has always been the A. F. of L. tactics. We can well believe it, judging from the results obtained by the Gompers lobby at Washington. A pitiful yearly fiasco! A shame to the labor movement. And why should it be otherwise? The capitalist parties exist to serve capitalist interests and necessities. Their campaigns are managed with corruption money advanced by the business interests, and in return an implied pledge, and often a direct pledge is exacted that the party if elected will furnish the kind of legislation the corporations and other business interests require. Does that permit of labor legislation? Has organized labor helped make up the party campaign funds? Money talks at this stage of the commercial game, and the money comes from capitalistic contributors. Some little of concession to labor may be had here and there in localities where it does not count, but in congress it is a very different matter. That is where legislation counts and the capitalists mean to have it all their own way, and if a congressman plays the politician far enough to make an injudicious pledge he will hear from headquarters mighty quick. If he persists in voting as he has promised he knows what will happen in his district when he comes up for reelection. His opponents will have unlimited funds with which to down him. And the capitalists are right, the old parties belong to them, are kept in existence to serve their purposes. The working class have the Socialist party to express their needs and purposes. What right have they to ask anything from the capitalist parties!

The A. F. of L. plan is a delusion and a snare and a downright insult to the toiling masses who make this country great. At a mask carnival in Milwaukee some union men masquerading as the officers of the Civic Federation presented a take-off of Gompers and there were patches on his trousers where he had worn them through kneeling before capitalist congressmen imploring them to grant labor an eight hour day! For Mr. Gompers personally we have the best of feeling, but for Mr. Gompers as tactician for the organized labor movement of this country we have the gravest misgivings. The policy that he and Mitchell are trying to force upon labor in the exercise of the right of the ballot, we feel to be pernicious in the extreme, and a thing that plays into the hands of the capitalists and the capitalist parties, and does so favorably. And unless we much mistake the trend of things, the working class will not condone it very much longer.

The Mark Morton, who took a striker's place at Nebraska City, is a brother of Paul Morton, the capitalistic disreputable picked out by Roosevelt for his cabinet. It is quite evident that the Tory spirit was not subdued by our Revolutionary grandees and that sooner or later the real people will have to deal with it again. The Cleveland Citizen, speaking of the part of the despatches that represent Morton as shovelling coal at nineteen cents an hour, says well that it is a pity he could not be kept at such work under such pay right along!

Doings of the Milwaukee Socialist Aldermen.

Socialist Aldermen: Tenth Ward, Albert J. Welch and Frederic Heath; Eleventh Ward, Edmund Melms and Gustave Wild; Twentieth Ward, Emil Seidel and Carl Malowski; Twenty-first Ward, Edward Schrauz and H. W. Grantz; Twenty-second Ward, Nicholas Petersen.

[The following account of the Milwaukee Common Council meeting last Monday, is made up from the reports in the daily papers.]

A Social-Democratic alderman, Edward Schrauz, Twenty-first ward, yesterday introduced in the council a resolution which, if adopted, will permit any and all societies, religious, political or otherwise, to hold meetings in public parks, as follows:

Whereas, It is a cardinal principle of democracy that the people shall have the fullest opportunity for the interchange of ideas and the right to meet together for discussion of matters that affect their welfare, in whatsoever direction, and

Whereas, The constitution of the United States recognizes the inviolability of the right of free speech, the right of peaceable assembly, and

Whereas, Instead of seeking to curtail these rights, so necessary to the safety of the people, the aim should be to foster and extend them, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee hereby instruct the Park Board and other city departments having authority over the parks belonging to the city, to provide forthwith in one or more of the city parks a space which shall be allowed the people for the purpose of holding public open air meetings, whether religious or otherwise, said space to be provided with a speaker's stand, to be at least ten feet square and two feet high, and that as soon as there shall be sufficient demand, other such spaces and speaker's stands in other parks be provided.

The resolution of Ald. F. J. Stiglmeier, Nineteenth ward, providing for a special committee to investigate municipal lighting plants, together with a minority report of the Judiciary committee from Ald. Frederic Heath, Tenth ward, was laid over for two weeks. The So-

cial-Democrats voting against further delay.

The influence of the mayor's whip over certain Democratic members of the council was shown when an attempt to pass the resolution relative to name plates on city work over his veto failed by the following vote:

Ayes—Becker, Braun, Cary, Deuster, Flehrantz, Grantz, Hayes, Kleth, Kleiser, Luedtke, Malowski, Meisenheimer, Melms, Meyer, Petersen, Raetz, Schrauz, Seidel, Smith, Walter, Welch, Wild—23.

Noes—Barry, Bogk, Connelly, Fitzgerald, Koerner, Kuschert, Lemanski, Lonsort, Mallory, McKinley, Rittick, Schmeckner, Sikora, Steigwald, Stoerger, Strachota, Welher, Wittig, Coors—19.

Ald. McKinley (Dem.) introduced a resolution that, in the future, name tablets be prohibited in public buildings. It was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Removal of arbitrary power of dismissal from heads of fire and police departments is the intent of a resolution introduced by Ald. Frederic Heath, Tenth ward, as follows:

Whereas, An efficient police and fire department can be maintained only by making merit the exclusive test of appointment to the service and of continuance therein; and

Whereas, All members of the fire and police departments of the City of Milwaukee, except the two chief officers of each department, are subject to removal at any time at the pleasure of the chief of either department; and

Whereas, Every member of said departments is compelled to pay two dollars per month and upwards for a pension which he may lose by his arbitrary discharge; and

Whereas, The chief of police of Milwaukee has on various occasions discharged members of the police force who were either entitled to a pension or soon would become so entitled, without any hearing, without cause and apparently for personal reasons,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee hereby instruct its standing committee on legislation to prepare a suitable bill to be introduced in the next legislature whose

purpose it shall be to make the members of the fire and police departments of cities of the first class irremovable except for cause and granting the accused a right to be heard publicly before the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners or some other suitable tribunal and giving the member thus removed the right to recover the amount which he shall have paid into the pension fund of the department of which he was a member.

Two interests are beginning to show their hands in the Milwaukee Common Council. One is the street railway ring, which is made up of aldermen pledged to serve the interests of the people, but who are still banded together for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the last election in favor of the building of a municipal electric lighting plant. Whether each and severally they have been bought up by the street railway makes no difference, to all intents and purposes they have sold out, and as soon as they come out into the open and there is no doubt as to their identity, the citizens of Milwaukee should treat them accordingly. We are not a believer in lynch law, but if there could be found a justification for it, we should reckon the selling out of the people by their trusted representatives as a clear case of such justification. And we are not so sure that it may not come to that, sooner or later. The other interest showed its head at the meeting of the Judiciary committee last Friday afternoon. One of the pledges of the party platform on which the Socialist aldermen were elected the past Spring and for which such a tremendous Social-Democratic vote was cast by the people, was to the effect that steps should be taken at once to make the wealth interests pay their rightful share of the taxes so that the city would have money

with which to carry out needed improvements and benefits for the people. Accordingly Ald. Melms introduced a resolution calling on the Tax Commissioner to prepare a detailed statement as to the assessment of individuals and corporations owning over \$100,000 worth of property, and to have two thousand copies of same printed for distribution to the people who might care to look over the figures. With such information it was believed that further investigations could be made to determine who the tax dodgers of the city were. That there is tax dodging in Milwaukee the same as in other cities is pretty well established from the fact that the assessment of Milwaukee property by the State Tax Commission was practically double that of the city assessors! We, the resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee and then the fun began.

Ald. Stiglmeier was chairman and he and Ald. Mallory led the fight on the measure and took the tax-dodger side of the case, covertly, of course, but still clearly enough to be detected by the naked eye. They meant to block the inquiry if it could possibly be done, and Stiglmeier especially threw all caution to the winds and began to attack the Socialist aldermen. One of them was forced to meet the challenge with a sharp recrimination, and the other, Ald. Melms, tried to get the floor to defend himself, but Chairman Stiglmeier would not recognize him. Earlier, when Ald. Melms was urging the adoption of his resolution, Stiglmeier and Mallory sought in all possible ways, as if by prearrangement, to force him into the position of making charges against the Tax Commissioner, Stiglmeier also for this purpose launching out in a partisan tirade against "grand stand plays" and the like, but Melms would not fall into the trap.

At the council meeting last Monday, Stiglmeier not only kept himself out of sight, but withheld the committee reports as well, so as to prevent Ald. Seidel, who is also a member of the Judiciary committee, from making a minority report on the tax matter and thus getting it before the aldermen. The Board of Review and the Board of Assessors will be through with their duties before the next council meeting, so that the interests of the tax-dodgers, if such there are, are being well safeguarded by the alderman from the Nineteenth.

The speech ran about this way: "Fellow wage-slaves, we who do the world's work are poor while our employers, the capitalists, who do none of the world's work, are rich. We build fine mansions for the rich and live in miserable tenements ourselves. We who weave the finest cloth and make the finest garments for the rich, and wear the poorest and shoddiest ourselves.

"We create all the wealth of the world, and while we must see another class in the possession and enjoyment of this wealth we have scarcely enough to pay our funeral expenses when we die, and buy a cheap slab to mark our last resting place when we are laid in our graves.

"We build colleges and schools for the children of our masters and erect great factories for our children to work in.

"We build our masters' houses in the cleaner and healthier parts of the city, and there in the dirtier and unhealthier parts we put crowded tenements, cottages and shacks to live, or rather to exist in ourselves.

"We create, we produce by our labor, all the instruments of production, and when we have created them we turn them over free gratis to our masters, and then when we want to work we must go to them, our masters, and beg them to let us use their instruments we have produced and presented to them."

And the man went on in this strain for nearly an hour. He continued:

"Fellow workers, we who work hard, we who work long hours, have precious little of the good things of this world, while our masters who do no useful work have riches beyond the dreams of avarice.

"Let us unite on both the industrial and political battle fields and fight together as one man for the overthrow of our economic masters, for the emancipation of our class from the fetters of wage slavery, and the rearing of the Socialist Commonwealth.

"Let us learn to rely on our strong arms, our greater numerical strength, our own material interests; in a word, let us rely on our own class alone to achieve its economic independence."

And I was simply astonished when the man added:

"There is no other power in this world we can look to for help. The present government is against us; its judges decide against us; its lawmakers grind out laws in the interest of the masters and against

us; its executives order the soldiery to fire upon us; to arrest us; round us up like savages and deport us from the soil of our homes and notify us not to return on pain of death.

"The capitalists blacklist us, the courts enjoin us and the clergy threaten us with their hell fire."

Here, Mr. Editor, is an insinuation that the clergy are against the workers. Why, we love the workers. We desire the salvation of their souls. And we establish charities for them and we often secure clothing, hats, shoes, and other garments that the more respectable members of society, owing to their superior social station, can no longer wear, and we distribute them among the more deserving poor.

Of course, we teach the poor to know their proper position in the world, and to look with fitting reverence and respect on their superiors, and especially the Lord's ministers.

The rich, the employing class, are often devout members of the church, and the Lord rewards them for their faith and piety. Look at Morgan the Episcopalian, Rockefeller the Baptist, Schwab the Catholic, Wanamaker the Presbyterian, James J. Hill whose wife is a good Catholic, all noted for their Christian faith and noble deeds. See how the Lord has blessed them because they served Him so faithfully. Let workers be religious and the Lord will provide for them.

Workers, go to your churches, say your prayers, read your Bible, serve your employers and above all things don't go near a Socialist meeting—Rev. B. U. Pious in Ohio Valley Worker.

Wake up! Get your acquaintances to wake up! The Social Democratic Herald is the best alarm clock. Why not give it a trial and see?

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for ten cents. It will make thousands of converts.

The National Socialist Platform for 1904.

(As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and promoter of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the State Liberty, whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of robbing out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and robbing the right of citizens as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and mischievous laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literature. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above his subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and chance are no longer national but international, in both organization and result. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patrioticisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict. This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whenever and wherever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But the co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, harmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer content to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or constructive force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of all the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has been ever directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all industry shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the immediate insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and disabled, exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist party. And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given. Our appeal for the trust and suffrage of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and them we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

Against Heavy Deficits. We observe, and with pleasure, that the Chicago "Socialist" has discontinued its "clubbing rate" of 25 cents a year and established 50 cents a year as the uniform rate for all subscriptions, whether taken singly or in clubs. This was absolutely the right thing to do. To take subscriptions at 25 cents a year was to incur an obligation that could not be fulfilled except by so reducing the quality of the paper as to render it practically useless to the party—and even so, the chances are that heavy deficits would have to be borne by devoted comrades in order to avoid suspension and repudiation.—N. Y. Worker.

Telephone 5111 White. Commercial Printing. JACOB HUNGER, PRINTER, 502 Chestnut St., cor 6th. - Milwaukee, Wis.

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RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER. Specialist in Probate, Corporations and Real Estate. Low. All Legal Documents Drawn. Consulting Lawyer to the Milwaukee Board of Aldermen. OFFICE: 140 North Avenue. MILWAUKEE. WISCONSIN.

It's Always pure. SEE THAT THIS LABEL. IS ON ALL. YOU BUY. Whether Smoking, Chewing or Drinking. NONE GENUINELY GOOD CAN BE WITHOUT IT. DEMAND THIS LABEL.

DRINK Schlitz. The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous. The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-taste. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You can be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

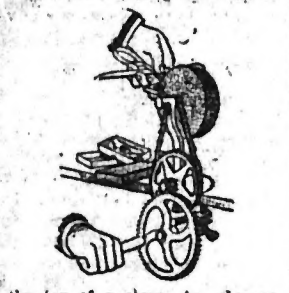
A MARVELOUS OFFER

Never before equalled by any Newspaper. A Machine necessary in every household free to readers of the Social-Democratic Herald for a little exertion.

A \$2.00 HOUSEHOLD GRINDER FOR FIFTEEN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"Oh for the means to sharpen scissors." Mrs. J. M. Gilbert.

There is no particular reason why we should show a pair of scissors on the FIRE FLY instead of knife, a cleaver or an axe, unless it is that scissors are about the meanest things around the house to sharpen, especially for a woman with nothing but a file or



the top of a stove to sharpen them on. The job is still worse as a rule if one has to use a grindstone or an emery sharpener. One is too slow and works too hard—the other is sure to heat and draw temper.

Sharpening anything with the FIRE FLY is a picnic. It runs easy and absolutely will not draw temper. No water is used, although it works equally well wet or dry. The sharpening wheel is made of Carborundum, the hardest grained, fastest and easiest cutting abrasive known. With each machine is furnished a fine grained, Carborundum finishing stone. The butcher knife, kitchen knives or steel table

knives can be sharpened to perfection in a moment on the FIRE FLY and with one of these machines clamped on the kitchen table, the knives are sure to be kept sharp. No experience necessary. A woman can sharpen even a pair of scissors perfectly on this machine, as the tool rest automatically gives the correct level.



High Speed, Light Running, High Speed Means Quick Work. Grinds Faster than any Ratchet Foot Power, Carborundum Crystals Cuts Glass, No Noisy Gears, No Complicated Parts, Long Handle Makes Easy Work, Coles Fitting Steel Bearings, Strongly Made, Carborundum Cuts Faster than Emery.

The Fire Fly and 1 Yearly Subscriptions to the Herald \$2.25; Machine costs you \$1.75
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A MARVEL! A WONDER!

The only practical machine ever devised for sharpening KNIVES, RATCHETS, AXES and TOOLS of all descriptions.

ADAPTED FOR

Automobile Shop, Bicycle Shop, Butchers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Club Kitchens,

Cafe, Dentists, Electricians, Engravers, Engineers, Foundries, Factories, Farmers, Household,

Hotels, Harness-makers, Jewelers, Lock & Gun Smiths, Tin Shops, Miners, Moulders,

Machinists, Millwrights, Mechanics, Marble Workers, Masons, Opticians, Printers,

Platers, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, Restaurants, Repair Shops, Steam Fitters,

Umbrella Menders, Wagon Shops, Stamp and Die Works, Stone Cutters, Shoe Shops.

Wherever tools are used the "FIRE FLY" is indispensable. It is built for utility and convenience. Quickly and easily attached or detached from work bench or table. The sharpening wheel is made of that marvelous substance, "CARBORUNDUM."

The Saturday Evening Post, May 10, 1902, says:

"Carborundum is fairly an epoch-making product. It is the greatest abrasive known. Used to polish the breakfast cup, to shape the piston of the great engine that drives the ocean greyhound across the sea. It hones the razor, puts the edge on the sword, polishes the diamond and points the tool that punches the rivet holes in the great battleship's armor. It polishes the shoe sole, the kid glove and the angles of the great telescope. In fact there is no division of human life in which Carborundum does not figure."

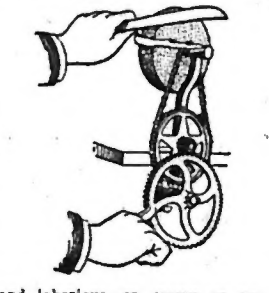
While experimenting in Edison's Laboratories for the secret of making diamonds, Carborundum was discovered. So wonderful was the discovery that the first crystals sold at 30 cents a carat, \$550 a pound.

RECOLLECT: This is the only wheel that grinds without burning. Light pressure.

"A steak often times seems tough or tender according to the keenness of the knife it's under." Dr. Johnson.

The main tool with Butchers, Hotels, Restaurants, Club-kitchens, etc., are butcher knives and cleavers. They have other knives, too, all of which are used daily, but the butcher knife and cleaver are used most.

The FIRE FLY is beyond question the best machine ever put on the market for sharpening these tools. A grindstone is too slow



and laborious—an emery or corundum wheel heats and draws temper. The FIRE FLY has a Carborundum (non-heating) sharpening wheel, runs easy, cuts fast and will not draw temper. No water is used, although it works equally well wet or dry. The fine grain, Carborundum finishing stone makes the machine complete.

IT IS ESSENTIAL for good and rapid work that a grinder run at very high speed. By means of gear wheels and a chain drive, the FIRE FLY runs at 3,000 revolutions per minute. Don't think this grinds the knife away. It does not. A carborundum sharpening wheel is so hard that practically no pressure whatever is required. This saves the wheel and saves the knife, doing far better work with less wear than the old-fashioned grindstone or emery.

And the man went on in this strain for nearly an hour. He continued:

"Fellow workers, we who work hard, we who work long hours, have precious little of the good things of this world, while our masters who do no useful work have riches beyond the dreams of avarice.

"Let us unite on both the industrial and political battle fields and fight together as one man for the overthrow of our economic masters, for the emancipation of our class from the fetters of wage slavery, and the rearing of the Socialist Commonwealth.

"Let us learn to rely on our strong arms, our greater numerical strength, our own material interests; in a word, let us rely on our own class alone to achieve its economic independence."

And I was simply astonished when the man added:

"There is no other power in this world we can look to for help. The present government is against us; its judges decide against us; its lawmakers grind out laws in the interest of the masters and against

us; its executives order the soldiery to fire upon us; to arrest us; round us up like savages and deport us from the soil of our homes and notify us not to return on pain of death.

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Other campaign dates now arranged for Debs are as follows: Sept. 8 (Lambert Day), Erie, Pa.; 6, New York City; 11, St. Louis. At New York and St. Louis big demonstrations are being arranged.

Ben. Hanford, the Socialist party vice-presidential candidate, is now dated as follows: August 7, Erie; 22, Barre; 30, Burlington; August 31, Rutland; 2, Springfield; 3, Ballston Falls; 4, Putney; 7, Danville; 11, 9, Springfield, Mo.; 10, Mt. Olive, Ill.; 11, St. Louis, Ill.; 13, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; 13, Memphis, Tenn. He will spend the remainder of August in Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, filling dates at the most important points in these states before returning East.

Dates have been arranged for John Spargo for his western tour by Locala, Cleveland and Toledo, O., Rockford, Ill., Dabnque, Ia., and Omaha, Nebr. Franklin H. Wentworth will work from Sept. 1st to Sept. 15th in New York, under the direction of the state committee and will then fill dates in the western states.

The printed report of the National Convention proceedings is now ready. The reports will be promptly mailed. Locals would do well to see that club libraries and reading rooms, and every party member should have one. The book contains 330 pages of reading matter, and besides the report proper has the following: Portraits and biographical sketches of Debs and Hanford; Addresses of delegates; Party platform and constitution, state and municipal program, resolutions adopted by convention, rules of convention, names and addresses of national committee, state secretaries and Socialist press, Socialist vote of the United States. In paper, 50 cents. Both books in cloth, \$1.00. Address all orders to William M. Mally, National Secretary, 260 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

During the past month the national secretary has received a number of enquiries from comrades in different parts of the country about various private enterprises claiming to be operating in the interest of the National Organisation. Upon referring the matter to the National Quorum at its meeting July 9-10, the national secretary was instructed to "notify Socialist comrades through the party press that the party has absolutely no connection with any insurance, gold mine or other commercial scheme."

Since the Quorum meeting the national secretary received by mail what purported to be a "Certificate for 599 shares in the capital stock of the Tucker Co-Operative Homestead Mining and Milling Co." issued to the National Socialist party of the United States," and accompanied by a circular letter issued by the company under date of June 14, 1904. The national secretary promptly returned the certificate informing the senders that "The national party did not subscribe for the shares and that the company's authority from the National Committee of the Socialist party to issue a certificate in the name of the National Socialist party,"

William Mallory, Nat. Secy.

KINDLING WOOD at \$2.00 per Load.

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

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FREDERIC HEATH, VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 26, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The nationalization of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 15 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

LABOR SOLIDARITY AND COLORADO.

Who of us is not willing to confess it? That we have not had peace of mind for months during the pendency of the capitalistic outrages in Colorado. And as each report of new brutalities and abominations have come to us (even as much as the capitalistic Associated Press has been willing to convey), we have felt a sense of shame steal over us at the thought that here were many, many of our human brothers subjected to the most extreme outrages upon their personal liberties, and their rights as American citizens and as MEN, and we were sitting passively and at best extending but a trivial amount of assistance, in money and in the stirring up of "free-men," to show their regard for the common duties of human brotherhood, and labor solidarity. The concern of one is the concern of all. The injury of one is the injury of all. Very fine such sentiments sound!

The damnable outrages to our brothers in the state of Colorado, the indignities they are per force submitting to, the violations of the persons of their wives and daughters by the capitalistic soldiers and hired thugs, the banishment of the heads of workingmen's families and the hellish orders of that insupportable travesty on the human race, Gen. Bell, to prevent those families from securing food at the stores, the cruelties and tortures of the bull-pen victims resulting in the breaking down of the minds of many of them, and making the insane asylum a happy release from degrading and fiendish torture, the overriding of the civil courts—all these terrible things going on day by day and the insult to all labor throughout the United States swallowed by labor through the promptings of a cowardly regard for personal safety! Can we do otherwise than hang our heads for shame!

It is no excuse for labor that the Colorado miners politically forged the very chains by which they are now shackled by dissipating the overwhelming force of their voting strength, much as this lesson needs to be driven home. For we must not forget that in weakening their voting strength by casting their ballots in the interests of their exploiters and economic jailors they were led to do so by the false teachings of the capitalistic press, the capitalistic pulpit and capitalistic "public opinion." They were deluded; others have been deluded before them, and it may even be that this trial they are passing through, eye-opener that it ought to be, may still fail to convert all of them from continuing to vote political power into the hands of the master class—we will realize all that. But the fact remains that an injury to one is an injury to all and an aggression upon the ultimate safety of the working class throughout the entire country—the fact remains that the workingmen of Colorado are being strangled, both figuratively and literally, by the capitalistically-owned state government, and we are sitting by in shame at our own inaction although our liberties are also involved. How can we rally to the succor of our brothers!

At this juncture we cannot but express our pleasure at the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which has proposed that every central labor body in the United States send two representatives to a delegate convention to be held at Victor, Colo., on August 25, for the purpose of considering the effect on the working class of the official lawlessness of the "servants of the people" in that state, and to devise ways and means of meeting this new capitalistic method of dealing with labor organizations. What if such a convention will be powerless to stop the official outrages? What if it may be set upon by the soldiers? It will at least attest the concern of organized labor for its brothers in the bull-pen state, it will enable those delegates to carry back to organized labor throughout the land their personal testimony as to the conditions that prevail, and if they, too, become the target for official brutality and military thugism, it is an experience out of which much good will come, sooner or later.

Many a sanguinary war has been waged, even by modern "civilized nations," as a result of provocation both insignificant and puerile in comparison with the provocations in Colorado, but in a "people's" government such as this one of ours, it is the province of the ruling class to declare war and make the working class do the fighting, while if the working class develops a warlike feeling under the strongest provocation it is "anarchism," according to the interested verdict of the ruling class.

In a capitalist government, even if it is a "democracy," the capitalist class is an armed class and the working class a disarmed class. Hence, the most that the latter class can do in such a situation as is now presented in Colorado, is to show its resistance in other ways than a resort to arms, so long as "insurrection" is not forced upon it. The plan proposed by Chicago seems to possess value from these considerations, and it now develops that the movers of the proposition have been forced to themselves carry their plan into effect and to call the convention, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, having chosen to make no response to the Chicago Federation's telegram asking him to take the initiative. The credential blanks have been prepared and mailed, and, if Pres. Gompers' action does not discourage too many of the central bodies, a fairly large convention will result.

Causes generally have their effects, and just as despotism produced nihilism in Russia, so Russian despotism in the state of Colorado may be looked to to produce nihilism in that state—unless the councils of progressive unionism, the unionism which is vitalized by the philosophy of Socialism, can give them practical reason to feel that they are part of the brotherhood of labor of the entire country and willing to fight with the patience and judgment that brings real results.

Here is an admission found in one of the official reports at the recent S. L. P. national convention, that shows that methods that do not square with modern intelligence, be such tactics carried on by Socialists or otherwise, are necessarily futile. "In point of organization, we have to face the fact that we have fewer members, as has been sufficiently indicated, throughout this report. What is of importance on this score are not the losses sustained by reason of internal disturbances, such as the Kinglet affair brought about, but these can be made up rapidly under otherwise favorable conditions, but the steady, almost imperceptible falling off of membership everywhere is evidenced by the decline in the sale of dues stamps during the year 1900. An effect so generally manifested, must have a general cause." To be behind the times is not to be scientific, by any means.

Word comes from National Headquarters to the effect that the referendum of the party on the national platform, and the trade union resolution has resulted in a large vote in favor of both documents. For the platform 5,776 voted in favor and 549 against adoption. For the trade union resolutions 4,908 voted for adoption and 1,189 against. Now let us work for Socialism!

THE NEW BUTTON.

What soldier would march to battle without his flag? What Social-Democrat would go into the National Campaign of 1904 without one of the beautiful new Red Flag buttons? Every one who has seen them pronounce them very handsome and just the thing for a campaign button. Branches should order a large quantity. They sell at 5c a button, 50c for one half dozen and 40c for a dozen. Send in your order at once.

This paper may be had ten weeks for ten cents. Try it.

AS A HERALD READER SEES IT!



The Final Triumph of People's Government as Advocated by Social-Democracy.

(Drawn by Comrade Jacob Roehus, Milwaukee.)

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Dear Comrade: Some time ago I saw something in the Herald about the comrades in Milwaukee taking up the study of municipal engineering, education, etc. At least this is the way I remember the lines read.

Now this is, it seems to me, not only very praiseworthy, but it seems to me absolutely necessary if we are to succeed. There are a great many Socialists who seem to have an idea that when we get into office we shall at once be endowed with sufficient wisdom to do the right thing at the right time. This feeling is probably caused somewhat by the certain knowledge that the old party office holders as a rule are brainless, and on which his trade or his business is founded. And it may be said in passing that this study may often lead to beneficial results right here and now.

There are not lacking means for this study. Technical works of a high grade are now found in our libraries and there are a few good correspondence schools. If one selects his school with care he will be well repaid for the little money he puts into it.

I myself am a street railroad man and I have for some time been following out this idea; for I realize that the time is coming soon when there will be a demand for men to manage our street railroads in a more efficient manner than is now the case.

Let every Socialist take up at least one phase of activity (and not more than two, for he cannot do justice if he does) and make it a study. We shall make brighter and more efficient propagandists than we would if we studied Socialism alone.

Now you may be interested to know that the American Correspondence School at Armour Inst. of Tech. is publishing its catalogue and mailing it in this school and have had two such catalogues sent me. Just write them for one and then give Bro. Madden a dig.

Northboro, Mass. William E. Dixon.

Social-Dem. Herald: Com. Carl D. Thompson closed a week's lectures. Good audience, and Socialism is being discussed all over this district. We expect Comrade Kirkpatrick to return to the Mesaba and Vermillion ranges for a couple of weeks. The full dinner pail has the bottom very near the top, and hundreds of men report at the mines every morning looking for work and are not getting it. Living expenses are higher than at other sections of Minnesota, or the Northwest, for that matter. The Socialists and S. L. P. had a vote each two years ago. We are looking for 200 this year and it may exceed that number. The outlook is the best.

Mayor Maxwell of Eveleth is calling the Duluth dailies down for false reports in reference to the recent strike of the men employed by the Drake & Shattuck Co. at that place. Though one man lost his life, the trouble was caused by the appearances of the sheriff and deputies. The strikers have returned to work at a reduction of 15 cts. a day, notwithstanding the company made its contracts last year on a basis of paying common labor \$2.00 a day. Other reductions are expected.

Hibbing, Minn. G. F. Petersen.

Social-Dem. Herald: I enclose you another list of names of my neighbors and friends of the old party faith who are available subjects for conversion. I am delighted with the clean, able and pleasant dress and address of the S. D. H. and wait with much anxiety for its coming. The report of the action of the Socialists' aldermen, though of great interest to me, is not its only "up to date" feature. A silent endurance and dread seems to have taken possession of the capitalist majority in your city council. They seem to say, "We will have to endure them now, as we have permitted their election; but wait until their time is up and we will fix them plenty." Well, how won't it be a hot time in the old town when they undertake the job!

Station H., Wash. D. G. Crown.

Ed. Social-Democratic Herald:—I am mailing you under separate cover a recent copy of the "Chronicle," the official organ of the central labor council of Cincinnati, O., which is edited by would-be-great Br. Frank Rist, who is one of our local labor leaders. He makes an attack on Comrade Deb. for his (Deb's) recent exposure of U. M. W. of A.'s settlement with the coal operators, which appeared in the Social-Democratic Herald.

O. A. Blair, Cor. Secy. of Bellevue Local, also member of "Cigar Makers' International Union, Cin. O., Bellevue, Ky.

Editor Soc-Dem. Herald: Enclosed is copy of a query addressed several weeks ago to "The People" of New York. (?????) I have seen no reply. Can any of your readers supply an answer?

Henry B. Ashplant, London, Ont.

[Enclosure.] London, June 2, 1904.

Editor "Weekly People."—Dear Comrade: In the article "Where Wages Come From" on page 2, issue June 4th, column 3, you say as follows:

(1) "Cloth that has been put upon the market of the value of \$7,000." (2) "Out of the \$7,000 that cloth is worth, my wage workers receive \$2,000 in wages, and I receive the \$5,000 as profits or dividends."

In regard to the statement (1): I would be very glad to read your justification of the use of the term "value" as applied to this said \$7,000 in your illustration, bearing in mind the distinction between value (cost of reproduction) and price.

In regard to the statement (2): In view of the fact that the wage workers could only fork up the \$2,000 they had been given as wages, will you explain from what source the \$5,000 is derived, bearing in mind that, as Marx clearly points out, the transactions of capital are on the lines of

M—C—M

and the dividends are not declared unless the more M than expended be realized in trade. The wage worker having only received M=\$2,000, who supplies the purchasing funds—to the more M=\$5,000? which are distributed as dividends.

Henry B. Ashplant.

Answers to Correspondents.

Wm. H. Brown, Milwaukee:—Glad to hear of your activity and harmony. As to Appeal, the fact that this paper is run at a deficit shows that the criticism it is the Milwaukee comrades who exploit themselves to keep the Herald on the right side of the ledger at the end of each year. Reprint of Deb's article is being considered.

J. L. McCreery, Washington, D. C.—Thanks for clippings. Some men of the cloth, in fact, most of them, have a great propensity for attacking the wrong end of a proposition.

Notice to Camden, N. J., readers.

L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J., is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.

Notice, Philadelphia.

Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Jos. P. Nick, 517 N. 8th st., and will receive prompt attention.

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Our Candidates Interviewed.

[Terre Haute, Ind., Gazette.]

Eugene V. Debs returned Thursday from a lecture trip through the south in a Chautauque course, closing at Eureka Springs, Ark., Tuesday night.

"I am amused," said he today to a Tribune and Gazette reporter, "when I hear Roosevelt's labor record discussed. You know Roosevelt in a 'scab.' I will tell you how that comes. After Roosevelt gave him a \$4,000 a year job, Sargent arranged to reciprocate by converting Roosevelt into a union man, so Sargent got Roosevelt down to that convention of the locomotive firemen at Chattanooga and had him elected a member, made a union man out of him and gave him the pass word and the grip. Then Hannahan and Arnold went off to Washington and handed Roosevelt his card fixed up in gold and all sorts of trappings. Oh, I tell you it was rich."

"Now," said Mr. Debs, "I will tell how Roosevelt is a 'scab.' As a union man, a member of the B. of L. F., he is bound to stand by his union brothers everywhere. That is his obligation. Yet he has turned his back upon his fellow union men, the miners of Colorado. The union miners say in their own mind that they cannot go to enter Colorado, and Roosevelt is standing by the mine owners and by Peabody. Therefore, Roosevelt is a 'scab.' Of course, Roosevelt would just as soon join an association of pole cats as a union organization, but Sargent got his \$4,000 job and Roosevelt had to get some political capital for himself in return. The union men will know all about this in this campaign."

"Roosevelt ought to have been with Senator Fairbanks at that \$30,000 dinner given by Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mining king, to Peabody. I suppose he would have been there if he had been in Chicago."

In conclusion Mr. Debs said:

"When Roosevelt was governor of New York he signed the eight-hour law in 1890. The following year, on a city contract at Croton Dam, some workmen who were being worked ten hours, struck for eight hours. They appealed to Roosevelt and he turned a deaf ear to them. Then there was trouble and Roosevelt called out his military to shoot down men who were trying to get Roosevelt to enforce the very law he had signed."

Prof. Joseph Reed, one of the most widely read and prominent historians in the West, has been expelled from the University of Denver because of his views on the administration of Peabody, Colorado's corporation governor.

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A fully guaranteed Pocket Knife for 25c John Meunier Gun Co., 272 W. Water

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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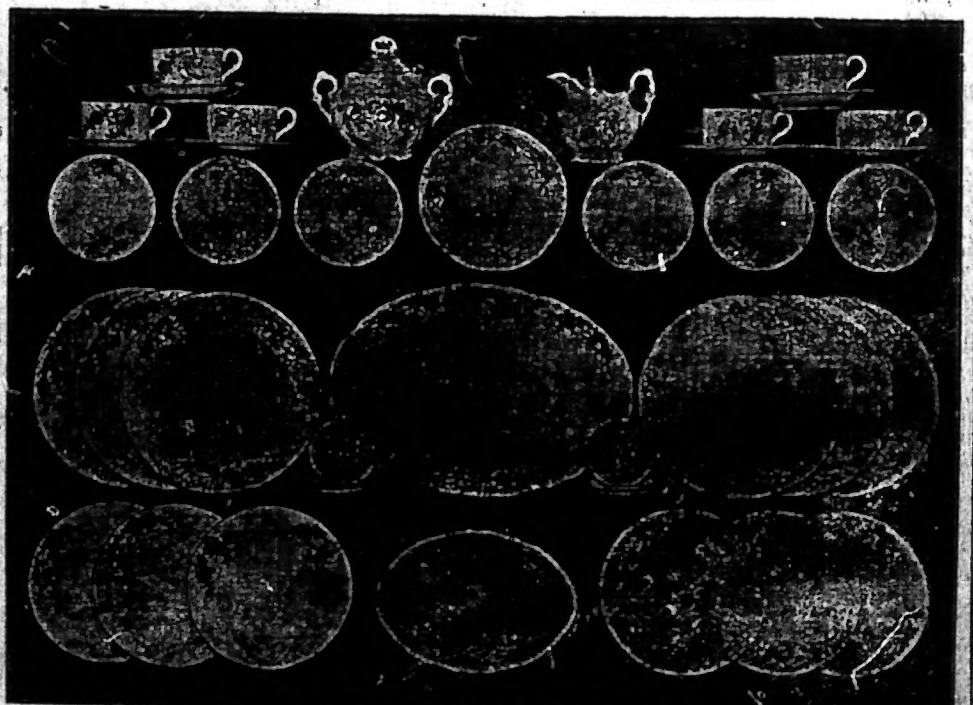
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Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The substitute resolution on the
municipal electric lighting plant
project introduced in the city coun-
cil by the Socialists reads as follows:

RESOLVED, That a select com-
mittee be hereby created to be known
as the **Municipal Lighting Com-
mittee**. Said committee shall consist
of seven members. Three of said mem-
bers shall be aldermen of the city of
Milwaukee elected by the Common
Council of said city; provided, that
no more than one such alderman
shall belong to the same political
party represented in said Common
Council. The fourth member shall
be the City Engineer. The remain-
ing three members of such commit-
tee shall be chosen by the three al-
dermen elected as aforesaid and the
City Engineer and shall consist of
an experienced electrical engineer, a
skilled architect, and a competent
mechanic recommended by the Fed-
erated Trades Council of Milwau-
kee.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of
said committee to investigate the
building and operation of municipal
lighting plants with the view of re-
commending to said Common Coun-
cil the best means of constructing a
municipal lighting plant for the
city of Milwaukee and furnishing an
accurate and detailed estimate of
the cost and of constructing and
operating the same.

Sec. 3. The members of said com-
mittee shall serve without pay, but
shall be entitled to reimbursement
for all reasonable expenses incurred
in the performance of their duties.

Sec. 4. Said committee shall make
their report to the Common Council
within two months of their appoint-
ment.

As is generally known, the board
of public works are not unfavorable
to the street railway company which
is now swindling the city with its
extortionate lighting contract. And

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 5143.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR

COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Caroline Wohlgemuth and Fred Wohlgemuth, her husband, Plaintiffs,

vs.

Dina Kreiter, Ernest Kreiter, her husband, and Louis Kreiter, Defendants.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Superior Court, in the above entitled action, which was entered and dated May 23, 1904, shall be sold for sale and sell at public auction, in the hall of the court house, near the south door fronting on the park, in the seventh ward of the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on Monday, the 12th day of September 1904,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of that day,

all the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, together with the disbursements of sale and solicitor's fees, to-wit:

Lot numbered one (1) and Two (2), in Block numbered Two (2), in Adams' subdivision of Lots numbered Thirtyfour (34) Thirtyfive (35) and part of Lot numbered Thirty-five (35) in Comstock and Williams' subdivision in the North East Quarter (N. E. 1/4) of Section numbered Five (5), Town numbered Seven (7) North of Range numbered Twentytwo (22) East in the Town of Milwaukee, and County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

Dated Milwaukee, July 30, 1904.

FRB TROMMEYER,

Sheriff of Milwaukee County Wisconsin.

RICHARD BLANKER,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT,

IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the final settlement of the estate of John F. Frazz, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles Blodgett, the executor of the estate of John F. Frazz, deceased, representing among other things, that there is no property belonging to the estate of said deceased, except that which is exempt; and that the expenses of the last sickness, the funeral charges and the expenses of administration have been paid; and praying for a final settlement of the said estate according to law.

It is ordered that said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of September 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1904.

By the Court,

RICHARD J. HENNESSEY,

1st Asst. Register of Probate.

RICHARD BLANKER,

Attorney of Estate.

RICHARD BLANKER,

Attorney of Estate.

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Attorney of Estate.

the mayor's connection with the street car company is generally understood. A committee, such as is outlined in the above substitute for Ald. Stiglauer's aldermanic junketing resolution, would be a guarantee to the citizens that the plant would be built on an honest plan, instead of its being a repetition of the garbage crematory affair. The substitute has the further advantage of providing for an investigation into public lighting by experts, instead of by aldermen, as per Stiglauer's resolution, aldermen who wouldn't know what a kilowatt was if it bit them. Now watch what the "representatives" of the people in the council will do with the substitute!

Whatever of good features the Kneeland Park proposition may have had, the fact remains that it was being urged by certain interested persons as a means to head off the municipal electric light project. "Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts!"

Comrade Joseph F. Fuss, of Menomonee Falls, has written the following account of the trip made by the Lannon and Menomonee Falls branches "overland" to the state picnic at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee. It makes interesting reading:

"Branches No. 1 of Lannon and No. 101 of Menomonee Falls left here last Sunday morning for the great picnic at Schlitz Park thirty-seven strong and travelled in two single and one four-horse rig decorated with balausts, bunting, flags and signs. The party contained the wives and sweethearts of some and the "happy bunch" made merry with song, music and laughter as they rolled toward the city limits, where R. J. Schloming met and escorted them to the home of Alderman Peterson where they were feasted in the hall of the 22nd ward branch and entertained with songs by the branch and a rousing speech by Alderman Malewsky of the twentieth ward. Joe F. Fuss, George Voit, Louis Schneider and Richard J. Schloming responded and the party started for Grand ave. where they were met by a band and escorted to headquarters and later to the park where they spent one of the happiest days of their lives. They were overjoyed to be able to grasp the hand of the great Japanese Socialist, Sen Joe Katayama, and realize that the little nation of the far East is also striving toward industrial democracy.

Another thing that impressed them was the personnel of the picnic. It was a most cheering sight to see thousands of comrades fighting for the same cause and all the more so because they all pre-

sented the appearance of the best of the American people; they were all vigorous, healthy, prosperous, cheerful and most orderly. Rest assured that we are more class-conscious than ever before and proud to be Social-Democrats.

The Crystal Theater has closed

for a short period in order to make

necessary repairs in preparation for

the fall season. It will reopen

August 29. The cozy little theater

has made many friends and they

will wait with impatience for the re-

opening.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every

second Monday in the month at 8 p. m.

at 262 Grand St. Sec. 1, L. Schmidt,

838 North Water street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every

third Friday of the month at 8 p. m.

at 262 Grand St. Sec. 1, L. Schmidt,

838 North Water street, Secretary.

THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Thursday at 428 7th at

R. H. Helming, Jr., Secy., 136 7th at

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Thursday at 233 Milwaukee at

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second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

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ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

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sent the appearance of the best of the American people; they were all vigorous, healthy, prosperous, cheerful and most orderly. Rest assured that we are more class-conscious than ever before and proud to be Social-Democrats.

The Brewers' Picnic.

The five local unions of the Brewery Workers of Milwaukee, alone quite an army of men, will unite with their comrades in the general labor movement in a grand summer night's festival and picnic, at Pabst Park, Sunday, Aug. 14. The brewery workers are the backbone of the organized labor movement in Milwaukee and it is due to their steadfastness for principle that organized labor was able some years ago to drive out the fakirs who had so long disgraced the cause of labor. Every thing the brewery workmen undertake is a success and their coming picnic will be no exception to the rule, and no one should miss it. There will be games and other entertainment and the music will be by Brunkhorst's American band. Admission to the park has been placed at 10 cents and no extra charge will be made for the ball in the evening.

The Crystal Theater has closed for a short period in order to make necessary repairs in preparation for the fall season. It will reopen August 29. The cozy little theater has made many friends and they will wait with impatience for the re-opening.

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second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every

second and fourth Friday at 233 Milwaukee at

Frank Herberich, Secy., 233 Milwaukee at

(Continued from Page 5.)

Max Franz	1.00
Robert Sattler	1.00
F. Wolfjager	1.00
S. Peterson	1.00
Chas. Kanter	.50
23rd Ward Branch	2.50
C. H. Lloyd	